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Volume 18. THE REDCIFF REVIEW, THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1923. Number 27.

Report of Fight On Local Radio

P. Campeau's home was an exciting and interesting centre during the big fight yesterday afternoon. About fifty men gathered there to get the results of the fight over Mr. Campeau's radio and the service was all that could be desired. All that was taking place at the ring side prior to the commencement of the big bout was plainly heard by those present and when the gight started every movement of the contestants was reported round by round.

Mr. Campeau's machine is a Crosley with a Magnavox which made the reports audible to those in the room. It is a splendid machine and the weather has ideal for it to perform to the best advantage. Wilfrid Campeau is the local agent for this machine and will be pleased to demonstrate its workings to prospective buyers. Those present yesterday are indebted to Mr. Campeau for his kindness.

Dempsy won the fight on points after going 15 rounds.

Gordon Memorial Tennis Tournament

The following is the draw for the Tennis Tourament in connection with the Gordon Memorial Church Athletic Association.

All games are to be played at 7 p.m. and the dates as arranged. The best two out of three sets to decide winners.

Monday, July 9—Miss H. Shimmin and T. Blair vs. Miss I. McLeary and C. T. Hall.

Tuesday, July 10—Mrs. A. H. Miller and D. C. Smith vs. Miss N. Learmonth and W. Gray.

Thursday, July 12—Miss L. McDermott and A. Stronach vs. Miss I. Weldberburn and T. S. Paton.

Friday, July 13—Miss L. Bolton and L. Hicks vs. Miss J. Gray and F. H. Courtneh.

Monday, July 16—Mrs. C. E. Oakland and E. L. Stone vs. Mrs. D. C. Smith and H. Champ.

Cake Baking Contest For Teen Age Girls

Mrs. Schnor and Mrs. Prince, representing the Majic Baking Powder Co., spent a few days in town last week giving demonstrations in the art of cooking and the proper way to use this famous baking powder. The demonstrations were held in S. E. Gust's and the Broadway Department Stores and were exceptionally well attended. At both places classes for teen age girls and women were held and all took a keen interest in the work.

At the Broadway store Mrs. Prince had a cake baking contese for the teen age girls. The results were most satisfactory and the cakes were of such an excellent quality that great difficulty was experienced in awarding the prizes. Origanally only three prizes were offered but all the cakes were so good that Mr. Barber gave all the girls a prize. The special prizes were won as follows: M. Fitzhenry, I. Cox, P. Devitt and M. Belisle. The two latter were equal for third prize.

Banff-Windermere Highway Completed

The Banff-Windermere highway was officially opened for traffic last Saturday. The completion of this road menas the connecting link between Eastern Canada and the central portion of British Columbia, and will also afford a chain in the roadway connecting the Canadian National parks and the national parks of the United States, and will no doubt give an opportunity to the people of both countries to enjoy and compare the varied natural splendors of these areas that have been so wisely set aside by the governments of the respective countries.

BRACKEN ENDORSES WHEAT POOL SCHEME

Endorsation of the wheat pool plan proposed by farm leaders of Alberta was expressed by Premier John Bracken. It was his idea, he said, for the solution of the marketing problem.

The Manitoba government has not been invited to participate in the Calgary conference on pooling of wheat but such an invitation would be accepted if tendered, it is reported.

St. Ambrose S. S. Kindergarden Picnic

Last Saturday afternoon about twenty small children assembled on the vicarage lawn for a Sunday School picnic. Through the kindness of Mrs. Lyddatt and Rev. J. N. H. Mills the children were all taken for a couple of drives out through the country by automobile Returning to the vicarage, ice cream and lemonade were served, and number of games played. About 5.30 th children all sat down on the ground in a ring and the good things to eat were served generously by the kind assistance of the ladies who came to assist in giving the children a good time. After again serving lemonade and ice cream until the children had to refuse it, they were all got into automobile and driven to their homes, after having a very happy afternoon, and enjoyable Sunday School picnic.

BOWELL NOTES

Mr. Hanson, who rented out his farm north of here, and went to the States last year, returned home about a week ago and is now engaged in summer fallowing some of the land on his farm.

Mr. Jas. Darough and Ed. Stewart made a trip to Alderson on Saturday last, and brought home some stock that had strayed out there.

A mail bag full of parcels for Lacombe was accidentally dropped from No. 3 westbound train, about four miles west of Bowell on Thursday. The bag was found by the section gang returning home from work and the foreman promptly returned it to the Company.

Miss Helen Dupress of Suffield, is at present visiting Mr. and Mrs. Delinks of Bowell.

Mr. O. Olson has got an extended leave from the C. P. R. and is now busy on the farm. He is planing to summer fallow fifty acres. He is also planing to combat the gophers and rabbits as he says they are doing much damage to his crops.

Mr. L. Olson is engaged in painting his house.

The school closed on Friday last, with an entertainment for the pupils and their parents. A good program had been prepared and a good time was enjoyed by the large number of people who were present.

Miss Heinaman, the teacher, left on No. 1, westbound train, for Vancouver on Friday night.

Mrs. Proden and daughters Mary and Anne left on No. 1 Friday night on a trip to Calgary.

Miss E. Lupeter left for her home at Swift Current on Monday last.

Mr. Jackson of the Tilley district came through here with a bunch of horses last week, which he was taking to Medicine Hat.

Mr. Pancoust and Severin Olson made a trip to round north of Suffield last Thursday and brought back some stock.

Mr. Delinks went to Medicine Hat with some beef last Friday.

Robert Lightfoot is now in the employment of Harry Bordener.

The "Gang" on the western section the C. P. R. track celebrated "first of July" with the funeral of some stock that had been struck and killed by a train on the night before.

Mr. W. Davidson is busy breaking up some more sod land for summer fallow and Wilfred Davidson is cutting the rye with another outfit; that looks likes farming again.

During the warm weather for the last ten days and with lots of moisture below, crops have been progressing satisfactorily and some of the early seeded fields of wheat have started to head out, but they are not any too promising, whereas the light seeded fields seem to be improving day by day.

A. Olson is plowing for summer fallow by tractor.

An outfit of well drillers passed through here and camped in owell and Monday night, there destination is unknown, perhaps some one in the neighbor hood has discovered "oil" and is going to put down a well.

It will be noticed that already there has beenconsiderable hail hit the southern part of province. With prospects for a crop so promising at the present time it would be a good idea if all who would carry at least some insurance as a protection.

Biggest and Best Picnic Ever Held in Bowell

Despite showery weather a large enjoyed the exellent large program which started at 1.30 o'clock and lasted until 8.30 p.m. There was a good assortment of racers, also an interesting program of foot races, horse races and baseball game. A beautiful quilt was also raffled. Following are a list of the winners of the different events:

Horse Events

School boys' horse race—1 W. Dixon, 2 N. Dixon.

School girls' horse race— 1. Weldenburn.

Cowboys' horse race, half mile dash —1 A. Williams, 2 V. Laurance.

Cowgirls' horse race, half mile dash —1 Maggy Davidson.

Relay race four sets—1 B. Laurance, 2 E. Stewart.

Relay race for girls two sets—1 Maggy Davidson, 2 E. Sneath.

Pie for all, 8 entries, 1 mile dash— 1 D. Dixon, 2 D. McKay.

Bronco Busting Competition

L. Reynen rode Flashlight, Joe Tester rode Daye Devil, B. Laurance rode The Davils Imp, D. McKay rode High Glee, R. Reynen rode Splunger—1 R. Reynen, 2 D. McKay. Open to all. Winners first and second each event.

Baseball Competition

Married men vs. single men. Single men 12 points, married men 8 points.

Foot Races

Boys under 5 years—1 Eddie Day, 2 L. Quinn.

Girls under 5 years—1 Annie Prodoe, 2 Mary Further.

Boys under 7 years—1. Brown, 2 R. Dobeau.

Girls under 7 years—1. D. Young, 2 E. Haslam.

Boys under 9 years—1 B. Brown, 2 W. Brown.

Girls under 9 years—1 M. Quinn, 2 R. Ferns.

Boys under 12 years—1 N. Dickson, 2 R. Johnson.

Girls under 12 years—1 M. Quinn, 2 R. Fern.

Boys over 15 years—1 J. Quinn, 2 A. Horne.

Girls over 15 years—1 I. Hyndman, 2 L. Weldenburn.

Married women's race—1 Mrs. Graves, 2 Mrs. Further.

Free to all winners—1 M. Dacre, 2 M. Belisle.

Men's three legged race—1 A. Murphy and C. Rogers on.

Following the sports a dance was held in the Bowell school which was crowded for the occasion and the program of the day to a close.

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Weekly News Bulletin

Issued by Publicity Commissioner, Government Buildings, Edmonton

Reduced Rates on Cream Cans.

Reduced rates on three gallon cream cans for shipment by express will be available to farmers. Some time ago an appeal was made to the railway board for a return to the express rate on cream in effect before February, 1921. This the railway board refused, and an appeal was taken in behalf of the dairy interests, to the privy council in England, which body reversed the decision of the railway board and granted the reduction, which meant that the rates on cream reverted to those in effect before 1921. In the meantime, A. Chard, province of freight supervisor, had obtained a three-gallon can rate, and technically speaking, the reduction authorized by the privy council did not apply to the three-gallon cans. Mr. Chard took this matter up with the railway board at the sitting at Edmonton last week, when C. M. Ham, traffic manager of express traffic association, agreed to the rate applying to the three gallon cans, subject to a minimum of 15 cents under a 25 mile haul.

* * *

New Line to Peace River

The intention of the Canadian National Railways to build a line into the Peace River from the main line west of Edmonton, was announced by Sir Henry Thornton, president of the national railways. The line will probably be commenced next year survey parties being in the field this year.

* * *

Voluntary Wheat Pool.

Announcement is made that an effort is to be made by the U. F. A. organization to organize a voluntary wheat pool for the marketing of wheat.

* * *

Internal Elevator for Edmonton.

Preliminary estimates have been introduced in the commons at Ottawa for the commencement of construction of an internal government grain elevator at Edmonton which it is expected will eventually cost in the neighborhood of one million dollars. This will greatly facilitate the establishment of the western route for grain shipments.

* * *

New Appointment.

The appointment has been made of W. A. Driggs to be warden of the jail at Lethbridge, succeeding Dr. Rivers, who has retired. Mr. Driggs has been warden at the jail at Fort Saskatchewan.

* * *

New Irrigation District.

Petitions for the formation of a new irrigation district to bring about the irrigation of 15,000 acres in the vicinity of Magrath, have been filed with the irrigation branch of the government.

Pleased with Seed Plant.

Geo. S. Clarke, dominion seed commissioner, inspected the provincial government seed cleaning plant at Edmonton the past week, and expressed great approval of the plant.

* * *

Investigate Co-operative Marketing.

Attorney-general Brownlee and Hon. R. G. Reid, as members of the government committee on co-operative marketing, will make a tour through the Pacific coast states in the early part of July for the purpose of investigating the co-operative marketing schemes in operation there.

The second year of the Faculty of Arts, but there are also some Senior courses on the programme, especially in the Department of Psychology. The only limitation which the University imposes is that there shall be a minimum registration of five students in every course or portion of a course offered.

Excellent residential accomadation for students is provided at a very reason able figure on the University Campus.

* * *

Prominent Visitors.

Premier Sir George Fuller of New South Wales, and Premier S. W. Lawson of Victoria, Australia, were visitors to the capital city during the past week, on their way home from London, England.

* * *

Summer School as Usual.

Theough the department of education has adopted a new policy in connection with the summer school for teachers this year, in an effort to make the school self-supporting, by charging a fee for tuition and requiring those attending to pay their own expenses, the response has been very gratifying. It is expected that the total attendance will be about 300. The following courses are being included this year, the school opening July 3rd.

Educational Psychology, Educational Psychola, Educational Administration, (course for first class certificate); the Measurement of the results of Teaching, the Principal and his School, Teaching English in High Schools, (course for Academic Certificate) Geography, Methods of teaching Art in High Schools, Industrial Arts Methods, Drawing and Painting, General Science, Elementafy Science, Primary Music, Rhythmical Games, Primary English, child Psychology, Physical Education. The course for British and American teachers, and the subjects of grade XI. Teachers who wish to prepare for matriculation in the languages will have an opportunity at the Summer School. The usual courses of the first and second year are being offered by the University.

General Science is to be one of the subjects in grade IX for next year. Rural teachers who are likely to have pupils in this grade will find the Summer School course as excellent preparation for the teaching of this subject.

Up to the present time sufficient applications have not been received to justify the Summer School in offering courses in first aid, home nursing and Hygiene. If, however, the required number of applications are received by registration day, these courses will be offered.

Concurrently with the summer classes of the Department of Education the University of Alberta offers summer courses in a number of academic subjects, and invites immediate registration on the part of those interested. The courses offered are principally in subjects of the first and

Successful Pupils in Public School Exams.

The following is the result of the midsummer examination held in the public school here. The names are arranged in order of merit. The result in grade V will appear in our next issue.

From Grade I to Senior II

John Gray, George Dominie, Teddy Maskell, Myron Woke, Donald Duffield, Maurice Locke, Karen Pedersen, Edythe Collard, Pearl Moore, Anna Kerr, James Fulton, Jemima Fulton, Louie Smith, Eoa Wichell, Charles Miller, Chester Minnick, Jeannie Skidmore, Frank Scott.

From Grade I to Junior II

Stella McLeary, Annie Shaw, Flossie Atherton, John Soukup, Marie Hostland, Mary Soukup, James Skidmore, Harvey Fitzhenry, Margaret Johnson, George Zeigler.

From Junior I to Senior II

George Waters, Harold Knelsly, Eddie Champ, Malcolm McIntyre, Eddie Kosts, Albert Johnson, Dan Wichell.

From Grade II to III

Effie Vernon, Donald Barber, Willie Tonks, Mary Goodine, Tena Kallis, John Skidmore, Vera Goodine, Frank Hawthorne, Bobbie Fielding, Annie Brassie, Eugene McAfee, Erwen Bezzler, Eva McIntyre, Kerwood Henderson, Billie Moses.

From Grade III to IV.

Irene Buchholz, Wyman Bodsford, Sam McLeary, Florence Devitt, Glen Gray, James McDermott, Hazel Ross, Kate Waters, Everett Ross and Billie Henderson, Edna Wovk, Edwin Millar, Ernest Podesta, Jane Waters, Marion Henderson, Katherine Wallace, Clifford Bergeron, Evelyn Jones, Dan Jenson, Margaret Kallis, Lorne Locke, Eileen Scott. Reccommended: Hugh McClenahan, Albert Bezzler, Ross Fitzhenry, Elmer Keats, Doris Bainbridge, Rueben Smith, Alix Vernon.

From Junior III to Senior III.

John Dutton, Stanely Gilson, Claude Hawthorne, Arnold Hostland, Clement Johnson, Margaret Rutherford, Robert Stratton, Warren Shafford Robert Thacker, Joe Wells, Ira Zeigler.

From Grade IV to V.

Evelyn Cook and Eldon Locke, Frances Buckholz, May Maskell, Jennie Pearson, Thora Zeigler, Juna Amdahl, Evelyn Hicks, Eileen Currie, Orpha Bezzler, Martha Balmer, Arthur Harris, Eleanor Knlesly, Lee Bellele, George Oakland, George Evans, Charles McAfee, Lawson Smith, Mary Tonks, Mary Kellet, Marion Knlesly, Irene Miller, Fred Robinson, Erwin Smith, Muriel Collard, Phyllis Sanderson, Lance Amdahl, Donald Ross, Dorothy Kitchen.

Those recommended to try Grade V: Ronald Ross, Nelson Etterman, Ted Johnson, Dorothy Ferguson, Pringle Henderson.

Woods Thinks Pool Will Solve Problem

At the opening of the grain inquiry, Friday morning, H. W. Wood, president of the U. F. A., in addressing the commission said:

"The only hope for relief for Western Canada farmers has been the raising of the standard of marketing of his grain through a change in the system of merchandizing. If the present system were protected in every way possible, there would still be no merchandizing system worth while.

"Had the same system of efficiency been attained by the primary producer or grain grower as that attained by the producers of finished products, we would not have witnessed the breakdown of the industrial system. Following the war, the establishment of the financial interests in the position of command over the whole industry is our own fault. We have to organize to regulate the flow of our products on the markets and raise our efficiency in selling to that of the sellers of finished products.

Mr. Wood said he believed that the voluntary wheat pool would answer that purpose. "If we develop our efficiency and stabilize our system, we will make industry free from manipulation of finance," he declared.

Canada's parliament and not her prime minister, will make final decision upon such matters of imperial or international import as may be discussed by delegates of the British dominions at the imperial and economic conferences, to convene at London net October.

Local Member Shows Interest in Wheat Marketing

W. C. SMITH ATTENDS SITTING OF COMMISSION AND SECURES PERMISSION TO CALL WITNESSES IN SUPPORT OF MORRISON CHARGES.

W. C. Smith, M. P. P. for Redcliff, was in town for a few hours last Saturday. Mr. Smith has just returned from Edmonton where he was attending a sitting of the grain inquiry commission in connection with the Morrison charges brought before the last session of the legislature by Mr. Smith.

After considerable negotiations Mr. Smith secured permission from the commission to have these charges fully dealt with at the sitting of the Commission in Moose Jaw. He also got the assurance from the Commission that they would subpoena any witnesses Mr. Smith might suggest to give evidence in support of the charges laid.

Redcliff's representative is taking a keen interest in this investigation, especially in connection with the Morrison charges. He is leaving no stone unturned in his endeavor to get at the facts in connection with the wheat marketing charges.

St. Ambrose Church Holds Garden Party

The lawn of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Lyddiatt was brilliantly lighted and decorated for the Garden Party held under the auspices of the St. W. A. of St. Ambrose church. Mrs. Wheeler had charge of the arrangements which were carried out without a hitch. The ice cream booth did a splendid business, as also did the lemonade stand. Later in the evening a house dance was conducted by Messrs. Abbot and Worts, which proved very popular with the young people. The total proceeds went to augment the funds of the W. A. and as a result were increased about thirty dollars. The W. A. wish to thank all those who so kindly assisted in serving the refreshments and otherwise helped to make the affair the great succes that it was.

Preparing to Handle The Big Wheat Crop

Though six weeks will elapse before harvest, bank managers, elevator companies and mill men are beginning to make active preparation for handling the unusual production. All these forces are co-operating in view of the general report that the yield promises to approximate five hundred million bushels. That the general officers of the United Grain Growers are not alarmed over the hazard presented, is quoted on the Grain Exchange as evidence that all the money required will be arranged by the banks, that transportation companies are rapidly getting their equipment in condition to give adequate service in record time, and that the elevators, both interior and terminal, will be ample even with one hundred and fifty million bushels larger yield of wheat than the west was ever called upon to market.

Will Have Commission If Clause "D" Carries

It is stated on good authority that should clause "D" of the liquor plebiscite carry on November 5, next, providing for government control of the sale of liquor, it is certain that the administration of the sale of both "hard" liquor and beer will be placed under the direction of a liquor commission.

MANITOBA HOUSE TO ENACT LIQUOR LAWS

The Manitoba legislature will meet in a short session on July 25, to enact legislation made necessary by adoption by referendum of the Moderation League's bill for government sale of liquor. The "beer and wine" bill comes before the electors July 11, and should it carry, its provisions also will be incorporated into the law of the province. An effort will be made to conclude business of the session in one week.

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(Continued)

CHAPTER XVI.

Trapped

When Wade first opened his eyes, after he had been stricken senseless, he was first conscious of his throbbing head, and on seeking the reason of the pain was amazed to find his fingers stained with the blood which matted his hair. With an exclamation he struggled to his feet, still too dazed to think clearly, but sufficiently aroused to be startled by the predicament in which he found himself.

He was at the bottom of a rock-walled fissure, about six feet wide by twenty feet in length. There was no way to climb out of this natural prison, for its granite sides, fifteen feet in height, were without crack, projection, or other foothold; indeed, in the light of the afternoon sun, one facade shone smooth as glass. He should be left there without sustenance, he told himself, he might as well be entombed; then, to his delight, he caught the sound of splashing water. At least, he would not perish of thirst, for at one end of the rocky chamber a tiny stream fell down the face of the cliff, to disappear afterward through a narrow cleft. A draught of the cool water refreshed him somewhat, and when he had bathed his head as well as he could, he sat down on the warm sand to think over the situation.

Now that in Basin was clearing he felt sure that his capture was the work of Moran, doubtless planned as a revenge for the events of their last meeting, although what shape this revenge was to take the cattleman could not guess. He feared that he would either be shot or left to starve in this cul-de-sac in the hills. The thought of all that he and his friends had suffered through Moran lashed the rancher temporarily to fury; but that he soon controlled as well as he could, for he found its only result was to increase the pain in his head, without aiding to solve the problem of escape. The prospect of getting out of his prison seemed remote, for one glance at its precipitate walls had shown him that not even a mountain goat could scale them. Help, if it came at all, must come through Sautry, who could be counted on to arouse the countryside. The foreman of the state the old man must be in worried Wade; and he was too familiar with the vast number of small canyons and hidden pockets in the mountains to believe that his friends would soon find him. Before help could reach him, undoubtedly Moran would show his hand, in which for the present were all the trumps.

It was characteristic of the cattleman that, with the full realization of his danger, should come a great calm. He had too lively an imagination to be called a man of iron nerve, for that quality of courage is not so often a virtue as a lack of sensitiveness. He who is courageous because he knows no fear is not so brave by half as he who gauges the extent of his peril and rises superior to it. Wade's courage was of the latter sort, an ascendency of the mind over the flesh. When ever danger threatened him, his nerves responded to his need with the precision of the taut strings of a perfectly tuned fiddle under a master hand. He had been more nervous, many a time, over the thought of some one of his men riding a dangerous horse or turning a stampede, than he was now that his own life seemed threatened.

Shrugging his broad shoulders, he rolled and smoked a cigarette. The slight exhilaration of the smoke; acting on his weakened condition, together with the slight dizziness still remaining from the blow on his head, was far from conducive to clear thinking, but he forced himself to careful thought. He was less concerned about himself than he was about Sautry and Dorothy; particularly Dorothy, for he had now come to appreciate how closely she had come into his life. Her sympathy had been very sweet to him, but he told himself that he would be sorry to have her worry about him now, when there was so little chance of their seeing each other again. He had no great hope of rescue. He expected to die, either by violence or by the slower process of starvation, but in either case he meant to meet his fate like a man.

Of Helen Rexhill, he thought now with a sense of distaste. It was altogether unlikely that she had been privy to her father's depredations, but certainly she countenanced them by her presence in Crawling Water, and she had shown up so poorly in contrast with Dorothy Purnell that Wade could not recall his former tenderness for his early sweetheart. Even if great good fortune should enable him to escape from his prison, the interests of the Rexhill family were too far removed from his own to be ever again bridged by the tie of love, or even of good-feeling. He could not blame the daughter for the misdeeds of her parent, but the old sentiment could never be revived. It was not for Helen that the instinct of self-preservation stirred within him, nor was it in her eyes that he would look for the spot of joy over his rescue, if rescue should come.

He smoked several cigarettes, until the waning of his supply of tobacco warned him to economize against future cravings. Realizing that even if his friends were within a stone's throw of him they would not be likely to find him unless he gave some sign of his presence, he got to his feet and, making a trumpet out of his hands, shouted loudly. He repeated this a dozen times, or more, and was about to sink back upon the sand when he heard footsteps approaching on the ground overhead. He had little idea, that a friend was responding to his call, but being unarmed he could do no more than crouch against the wall of the cliff while he scanned the opening above him.

Presently there appeared in the opening the head of a Texan, Goat Neale, whom Wade recognized as a member of Moran's crew and a man of some note as a gunfighter.

"How," drawled the Texan, by way of greeting. "Feelin' pretty good?" When the ranchman did not reply, his inquisitor seemed amused. "A funny thing like this here always makes me laff," the latter continued, as he took a heap of good to see you all corralled like a fly in a bottle. Sure, you'd get no satisfaction in knowin' that it was me brung you down out yonder in the timber. I sure might' glad to take a wallop at you, after the way you all done us up that night at the ranch."

"So I'm indebted to you for this, eh?" Wade spoke casually, as though the matter were a trifling thing. He was wondering if he could bribe Neale to set him free. Unfortunately he had no cash about him, and he concluded that the Texan would not think promises worth while under the circumstances.

"Sure. I reckon you'd like to see the boss? Well, he's comin' right on over. Just now he's eatin' a mess o' bacon and beans and cawfee, over to the camp. My Gawd, that's good cawfee, too. Like to have some, eh?" But Wade refused to play Tantalus to Neale's Tantalus, and presently and kept silent. "Here he comes now."

"Is he all right?" Wade heard Moran ask, as Neale backed away from the rim of the hole.

"Yep," the Texan answered.

The ranchman instinctively braced himself to meet whatever might befall. It was quite possible, he knew, that Moran had spared him in the timber-belt only to murder him, and as far as he was humanly possible, stoically. To his surprise, the agent's tone did not reveal malignancy or triumph.

"Hello, Wade!" he greeted, as he looked down on his prisoner. "Find your quarters pretty comfortable, eh? It's been a bit of a shock to you, no doubt, but then shocks are to order in Crawling Water Valley just now."

"Moran, I've lived in this country a good many years." Wade spoke with a suavity which would have indicated deadly peril to the other had the two been on anything like equal terms. "I've seen a good many blackguards come and go in that time, but the worst of them was redeemed by more of the spark of manhood than there seems to be in you."

"Is that so?" Moran's face darkened in swift anger, but he restrained himself. "Well, we'll pass up the pleasantries until after our business is done. You and I've got a few old scores to settle and you won't find me backward when the time comes, my boy. It isn't time yet, although it will be the time isn't so very far away. Now, see here." He leaned over the edge of the cliff to display a folded paper and a fountain-pen. "I have here a quit-claim deed to your ranch, fully made out and legally witnessed, needing only your signature to make it valid. Will you sign it?"

Wade started in spite of himself. This idea was as preposterous that it had never occurred to him as the real motive for his capture. He could scarcely believe that so good a lawyer as Senator Rexhill could be blind to the fact that such a paper, secured under duress, would have no validity under the law. He looked up at the agent in amazement.

"I know what you're thinking, of course," Moran went on, with an evil smile. "We're no fools. I've got here, besides the deed, a check made out to you for ten thousand dollars." His held it up. "You'll remember that we made you that offer once before. You turned it down then, but maybe you'll change your mind now. After you indorse the check I'll deposit it to your credit in the local bank."

The cattleman's face fell as he caught the drift of this complication. That ten thousand dollars represented only a small part of the value of his property was true, but many another man had sold property for less than it was worth. If a perfectly good check for ten thousand dollars, bearing his indorsement, were deposited to the credit of his banking account, the fact would go far to offset any charge of duress that he might later bring. To suppose that he had under-valued his holdings would be no more unreasonable than to suppose that a man of Senator Rexhill's prominence would stoop to physical coercion of an adversary. The question would merely be one of personal probity, with the presumption on the Senator's side.

"Once we get a title to the land, a handle to fight with, we sha'n't care what you try to do," Moran explained further. "We can afford to laugh at you." That seemed to Wade to be true. "If you accept my offer now, I will set you free as soon as this check is in the bank. That is the settlement of our personal scores can go over to another time. I assure you that I am just as anxious to get at you as you are to get at me, but I've always made it a rule never to mix pleasure and business. You'll have a fair start to get away. On the other hand, if you refuse, you'll be left here without food. Once each day I'll visit you; at other times you'll be left alone, except when Goat may care to entertain himself by baiting you. You'll be perfectly safe here, guard or no guard, believe me."

Moran chuckled ominously; his thoughts divided between professional pride, excited by the thought of successfully completing the work he had come to Crawling Water to do, and exultation at the prospect that his sufferings while gagged the previous night might be atoned for a thousand times if Wade should refuse to sign the quit-claim.

"In plain speech," said Wade, pale but calm, "you propose to starve me to death."

"Exactly," was the cheerful assurance. "If I were you, I'd think a bit before answering."

Because the cattleman was in the fullest flush of physical vigor, the lust of life was strong in him. Never doubting that Moran meant what he said, Wade was on the point of compliance, thinking to assume the burden later on, of a struggle with Rexhill to regain his ranch. His manhood rebelled at the idea of remaining, but, dead, he could certainly not defend himself; it seemed to him better that he should live to fight another day. He would most likely have yielded but for the taint of cowardice which had already been noted against Crawling Water. True, the charge had sprung from those who liked him least, but it had stung him. He was no coward, and he would not feed such a report now by yielding to the agent's settlement the outcome of a later fight might be, the fact that he had smuggled under to the agent could never be lived down. Such success as he had won had been achieved by playing a man's part in man's world.

(To be continued)

Watchmaker For Seventy Years

Quebec Man, Ninety-two, Has Accepted Position In U.S.

At the age of 92 years, and after having been in the watchmaking business in Quebec for the past 70 years, J. G. Guay has left for the United States, where he has accepted a position in a New England watchmaking establishment. He is considered the oldest member of the profession in Canada. He was born in Quebec and learned the watchmaking trade with the late P. E. Pouilin, of Bridge Street. Longevity seems to be a characteristic of Mr. Guay's family. His father, who was a notary, died at the age of 101 years.

Good News For the Bald

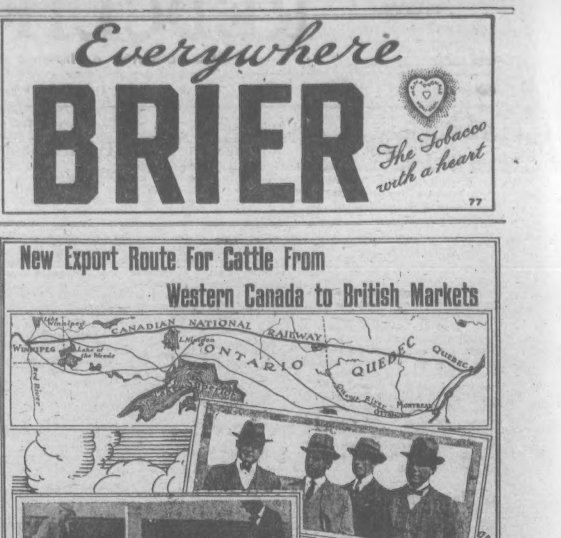
Wireless Operators Said to Grow Heavy Crop of Hair

"Listen in!" if you want long hair. It seems that men who have installed receiving sets in their homes find that they have to visit the barber for a haircutting far more frequently than before they took to wireless. Professional wireless operators possess luxuriant heads of hair than any other section of the community. "I put this fact down to the electrical disturbances in the air," said Mr. O'Donnell, the local Secretary of the British Association, and I do not think there are a dozen bald men among them."

Memorial to Lake's Explorer

The Department of Railways and Canals has authorized the erection on the grounds adjoining the ship canal of a monument to the memory of Etienne Brule and his companion, Grenoble, who were the first white men to visit the Indian village of Pawiting, the present site of Sault Ste. Marie, and to gaze upon spacious Lake Superior and its turbulent waters.

It's wonderful what good memories people develop after they have done you a favor.



New Export Route For Cattle From Western Canada to British Markets

SEEKING the fastest and most direct way to an Atlantic port, a new route for cattle from Western Canada to British markets was inaugurated with the departure, a few days ago, from Winnipeg to Quebec over the Canadian National Railways of a special train of 29 cars conveying approximately 600 head of cattle. The distance of 1,356 miles was made in the record time of 76 hours. The cattle, which were collected by United Grain Growers, under their co-operative export plan, embarked at Quebec on the S.S. "Manchester Division," and formed the first shipment to be made from this port.

The occasion was marked with a banquet given by the Quebec Harbor Commission, attended by C. Rice-Jones, Western General Manager United Grain Growers, Ltd., steamship officials and members of Parliament.

In addition to the big saving in time, this short route to Quebec means a saving to the shipper of from twenty to thirty pounds in weight of each animal because of greater shrinkage via other longer routes.

During the summer several other shipments of livestock for British markets will be made by United Grain Growers over the Canadian National route for Quebec port.

Agriculture in Britain

Lord Portescue, writing to the London Times quoted figures to show "that every person employed in agriculture in Britain produces enough to feed about twelve people, while in Germany every worker only produces enough for four. If only those permanently employed are reckoned, the numbers fed per worker become for Great Britain over ten, for Germany less than six."

WOMEN FROM FORTY TO FIFTY

Will Be Interested in Mrs. Thompson's Recovery by Use of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound

Winnipeg, Man.—"Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound has done me good in every way. I was very weak and run-down and had certain troubles that women of my age are likely to have. I did not like to go to the doctor so I took the Vegetable Compound and am still taking it right along. I recommend it to my friends and to any one I know who is not feeling well."—Mrs. THOMPSON, 305 Lizzie St., Winnipeg, Man.

When women who are between the ages of forty-five and fifty-five are beset with such annoying symptoms as nervousness, irritability, melancholia and heat flashes, which produce headaches, dizziness, or a sense of suffocation, they should take Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. It is especially adapted to help women through this crisis. It is prepared from roots and herbs and contains no harmful drugs or narcotics.

This famous remedy, the medicinal ingredients of which are derived from roots and herbs, has for forty years proved its value in such cases. Women everywhere bear willing testimony to the wonderful virtue of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

Women who suffer should write to the Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Cobourg, Ontario, for a free copy of Lydia E. Pinkham's Private Text-Book upon "Ailments Peculiar to Women."

The American Rush

People Would Derive Benefit By Following English Custom

Gordon Selfridge, the Chicago merchant, who invaded and conquered London, is revisiting the United States, and touches on some pleasant contrasts between his native and adopted countries. He lays amusing emphasis on an English social rite, afternoon tea, which is the subject of mild derision on the part of visitors to the Tight little Island—until they succumb to it. Mr. Selfridge thinks that if Americans would similarly relax in the middle of the afternoon's work they would gain a poise and calm they really need and lose none of their famous "pep". When he opened his departmental store on Oxford Street thirteen years ago it was the custom of his salespeople to snatch tea as best they could. Instead of discouraging it he accepted it as a national institution, and gave a tea interval to each of his 3,000 employees.

Wealth in Canada

If public deposits in banks and loan companies can be taken as a fair indication, the Canadian is the world's richest man, according to a statement made by F. A. Hatch, retiring President of the Ontario Division of the Canadian Manufacturers' Association. These deposits amount to upwards of two billion dollars, or $350 per capita.

Famous Americans

Soph.—"And you study about all famous engineers."

Senior.—"Oh, yes."

Soph.: "Well, tell me about this man Pat Pending whose name I see on all machinery."

Not Geography

Father.—How did you get on in your geography examination?

Son.—Well, I had one thing right, anyway.

Father.—What was that?

Son.—The date on the top of the paper.

The Liver Is the Road to Health

If the liver is right the whole system is better off. Carter's Little Liver Pills awaken your sluggish, clogged up liver and relieve constipation, stomach trouble, inactive bowels, loss of appetite, sick headache and dizziness. You need them.

CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS

Purely vegetable.

Small Pill—Small Dose—Small Price

IN THE STRIPED PACKAGE

GRAHAM WAFERS

NORTH-WEST BISCUIT COMPANY LTD.

DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS

ONE OF THE SMALL KIDNEY DISEASES

BRIGHT'S DISEASE BACKACHE

NUMBER 4087 THE PROPRIETORS

Canada's Newsprint Industry Has Made Important Strides In The Past Few Years

In March last a new record was established by the newsprint industry of Canada, not only in manufacture but in exports. For the first time the monthly record exceeded in each case the 100,000-ton mark. Th output of the Canadian mills in March was 106,361 tons, while the exports were 113,450 tons, a portion of the latter being shipped from stock. In May last a previous record was made, when production reached the 90,000-ton mark; the increased output in the past eleven months, therefore, represents a substantial advance.

New paper-making machines are being installed in many mills, and in these also Canada is establishing records. Until about two years ago no paper-making machine had been built in Canada. The growth of the pulp and paper industry in this country was, however, assuming such proportions as to warrant the Dominion Engineering Company of Montreal, entering upon the construction of these mammoth machines. Their first unit, made for the Laurentide Pulp and Paper Company, produces a sheet of paper 166 inches in width. What is remarkable about the machine, however, apart from it being the first constructed in Canada, is the fact that it is also the fastest running newsprint machine yet built, producing up to 1,035 feet per minute of 166-inch paper.

Machines of record width have been installed by the Abitibi Pulp and Paper Company and a number of other companies are installing these mammoths. These have a paper width of 234 inches, and run at the rates of 800 feet per minute, producing from 80 to 100 tons of newsprint per day. This width visualized may be understood when it represents a strip of paper nineteen feet six inches wide, on which three automobiles could drive abreast. The output of this latter machine in one minute of running time would produce 3,757 sheets of paper equal in size to a four-page, eight-column newspaper.

Coincident with the development of the newsprint industry and the introduction of these enormous machines is the greatly augented demand upon the pulpwood supply of Canada. If the resources of pulpwood could be assured of depletion only by industry, with the greater attention being given to scientific forestry methods and replanting by the pulp and paper companies, the prospects are good for a continuous supply of this raw material, says the Natural Resources Intelligence Service of the Department of the Interior. Unfortunately this is not the case. Forest fires are taking a tremendous toll, not only of the tree which is of pulpwood size today, but of that which would produce the pulpwood supply of ten, twenty or more years hence—the young growth and seedlings are destroyed, and the ground left barren.

Many other industries benefit through the development of the pulp and paper industry. The engineering trades supply large quantities of machinery for the pulp and paper mills and for the water-power development so closely associated with the industry. Large supplies of materials other than the raw pulpwood are required, the manufacturers of wire screening and felts benefitting to a considerable extent.

Probably the railways are more directly concerned than any other interest in the growth of the pulp and paper industry. The freight created by the necessary transportation of supplies, such as coal, etc., and the delivery to consumers of the finished product or to the mills of the United States of pulpwood and woodpulp constitutes one of the large sources of revenue. During the year ending March 31 last the exports of pulpwood were 1,096,463 cords, while mechanical and chemical pulp amounted to 850,000 tons and newsprint of 1,006,523 tons.

The value of the pulp and paper industry to Canada, in export trade alone, for the same period, represented $122,554,589, $72,667,926 of this being accounted for by newsprint, $24,456,056 by other papers. What it represents in employment is shown by the 1921 report of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics of the industry, which gives the number of employees as 23,551, with wages and salaries as $34,199,000.

When it is realized that this is but one of the many industries dependent upon the forests for existence, Canada has good cause to be alarmed over the tremendous inroads which forest fires are making upon this natural resource.

World's most famous rug is the Arbadil rug in the South Kensington Museum, England, and valued at $250,000.

The Wireworm

A Serious Pest of the Farm and Garden

The wireworm is a slender yellowish-brown worm about an inch in length when full grown. The insects live entirely below ground, where they feed, thrive and multiply on decaying vegetable matter, and on the roots of growing plants, their smooth, wiry, cylindrical bodies allowing them to move freely through the soil. Potatoes, onions, beets and other garden vegetables are commonly attacked, and the losses caused are sometimes very great. Decaying vegetation, produced by the ploughing down of sod land in the spring or autumn, provides ample food for the young wireworms for a year or more. When fully grown, the wireworm transform into a pupa. This is the resting stage of the insect, and takes place in a small earthen cell a few inches below the surface of the ground. Later, and usually in the autumn of the year, the pupa transforms into an adult beetle, which emerges during the following spring. These beetles are about half an inch in length, and brown or black in color. They are usually spoken of as "click" beetles or "snapping" beetles, from their peculiar habit of flipping themselves into the air, with an audible click when placed on their backs. They live above ground and feed voraciously on plant growth. These facts are supplied by the Chief of the Division of Field Crop and Garden Insects of the Dominion Entomological Branch, Mr. R. C. Treherne, in his recently published pamphlet on "Wireworm Control." Methods of control are fully discussed. In the wheat growing districts of the prairie provinces, says the writer, relief from wireworm will be obtained by intensive summerfallowing, commencing in early June. Insectivorous birds at this season of the year also play an important part in destroying the pest.

What are known as False Wireworms have caused material damage in sections of British Columbia and the prairie provinces. The adult is a large clumsy black beetle, which is capable of running actively over the surface of the soil, and may be recognized by the strange habit it possesses of standing still, on their heads, as it were, when disturbed.

Saskatchewan Clay

Extension of Pottery Industry Is Looked For

Investigations are now being made by British interests which are likely to lead to further important development of the well-known clay of Saskatchewan. On behalf of these interests the Saskatchewan Government is supervising extensive drilling at one of the principal deposits, with a view to obtaining comprehensive samples, and if possible, blocking out a quantity of not less than 50 thousand tons. Satisfactory results will probably lead to a considerable extension of the pottery industry in Western Canada.

Spending Large Sums on Highways

The sum of $2,500,000 will be expended on roads and bridges this year by the British Columbia Government, it was announced by Hon. W. H. Sutherland, Minister of Public Works. Of the total appropriation $1,396,000 will be spent on highway construction, $7,000,000 for bridges and about $200,000 on the construction of settlers' trails in the newer sections of the province.

Reads Home Town Paper

A Marion, Ohio, man returning from a visit to the President, states that the President doesn't have time to read the newspapers, he is so busy. The President confessed to the caller, according to this report, that he takes the Marion Star to his room at night and looks it all over from top to bottom and from the first page to the last. Then he takes a rule and measures up the advertising.

Hog Grading in Practice

The hog raiser who lives sufficiently close to a packing house to market his own hogs direct is making the most rapid advance in the quality of his stock. He is able to watch the grading and to learn precisely the type of hog that is classed as select. The ten per cent. premium the farmer receives for selects gives special point to his interest.

There is no quarrel between the grower of forests and the grower of farm crops. The former asks only the soil that is useless to the latter.

Considering what most people are willing to do for money, it is a wonder there are not more millionaires.

Alberta Coal In Toronto

Easterners Find That It Will Really Burn and Produce Heat Too

The committee appointed by the Ontario Government to try out Alberta coal reported that the best grades of Alberta coal would be a satisfactory substitute for United States hard coal. The committee was J. A. Ellis, fuel controller; C. H. Mitchell, of the University of Toronto; and R. P. Fairburn, deputy minister of public works. The committee states that it would be desirable, if there were importation, that only the best grades be brought in.

Importation, in the minds of the committee, would not be satisfactory unless Alberta coal could be delivered in Toronto at $12.50 a ton, as compared with $15.50 for United States anthracite. A ton of Alberta coal will not last as long as anthracite and it takes 1¼ to 1½ tons to equal a ton of the hard coal. The tests in private houses showed that there was little smoke and that no good coal was found in the ashes, and with a few exceptions there were no clinkers or slate. It was agreed by all who tested it that the coal gave immense heat and responded quickly to draft. It must be remembered, however, that the coal was used in comparatively mild weather. About the only difficulty reported was that some had trouble in keeping the fire low until the draft was properly regulated.

Annie Laurie's Home Sold At Auction

Has Been In Hands Of Family For Many Generations

Annie Laurie's home is to be sold at auction. The modest dwelling which is located near Edinburgh has been in the hands of the family of the woman around whom the famous ballad was written for many generations, but financial need compels them to dispose of it.

A relic of Annie Laurie's taste is still preserved in the beautiful Georgian garden in the rear of the house. Annie Laurie died in 1761 at the age of 79, and she lies buried in the old graveyard at Craigdarroch.

Professional Jealousy

"What made that prima donna demand your discharge?"

"I wrote an article," replied the press agent, "saying that she sings like an angel. She said she saw no reason for complimentary references to anybody's singing except her own."—Boston Transcript.

No woman is as good as many a man thinks she is, and no man is as bad as many a woman thinks he is. Or say it the other way.

WESTERN EDITORS

John W. Johnston, Editor and Proprietor of The Times, Alliance, Alta.

Progress Of Cow Testing

Increasing Number of Farmers Taking Advantage of Systems

Year by year the number of farmers who take advantage of the cow-testing system conducted by the Dominion Dairy and Cold Storage Branch increases. In 1922 there were eight hundred and twenty-six more cows recorded in eight months or over than in the previous year, and the average production of milk and fat was greater, the test being 3.8 in per centage compared with 3.69 in 1921. Quebec stands ahead of all the provinces in number of herds and cows tested, the numbers being 3,469 herds and 33,267 cows. Ontario comes second with 783 herds and 10,347 cows. Nova Scotia is third with 360 herds and 2,520 cows. In the average test percentage, Nova Scotia ranks first with 4.32 and Quebec second with 3.9. New Brunswick's test in 1922 was 3.86, and Ontario's 3.49. The totals in 1922 for all the provinces, excluding Saskatchewan, which conducts its own testing were 5,128 herds and 60,304 cows compared with 5,194 herds and 47,895 cows in 1921. In Quebec there were 463 testing centres in 1922 and 92 in Ontario. Alberta has the best average for milk and fat, its 111 herds with 1,165 cows averaging 7,222 lbs. of milk and 290.6 of fat, the test being 3.66. Ontario's average milk production per cow under test in 1922 was 7,089 lbs. and fat 247.6.

If there were no such word as fail some unscrupulous man would soon invent one.

It is better to follow one good example than it is to set a dozen bad ones.

Western Canada Produces Some Of The Best Light Horses Raised On The Continent

The trend of the times all over the continent in recent years has been towards the gradual disappearance of the light horse, and this tendency has been as noticeable in Canada as elsewhere. The general adoption of the automobile, newer modes of travel, the craze for speed, have all contributed to the relegation of this splendid animal to an era that is past, and the popularity of the rider and driver is now largely confined to a limited coterie of lovers and enthusiasts. In Canada the gradual absorption of the ranges and the increase in farming settlement has resulted in a demand for a larger and heavier type of animal. The utilitarian value of the saddle horse and driver has largely been supplanted by mechanical devices, and the light horse is only desired now by a limited number of reactionaries whose love for horseflesh persists in spite of the progressive methods of the times.

There is every indication, however, that Canada is one of the few remaining strongholds of the light horse, a country breeding excellent animals which, from the superiority of their qualities, are in constant demand elsewhere. It may be remembered that at the horse show at the first Royal Winter Fair held in Toronto in December last, a greater number of animals were exhibited than at the famed Madison Square Garden show, indicative of what Canada has to offer and how the Dominion has come to be regarded in this phase of husbandry. Just previous to this Peter Welch, a Calgary, Alberta, breeder, took some of his ponies to horse shows in the Eastern United States, and, ridden by his daughter and sons, they secured a total of eighty-four prizes at Springfield and Brockton, Mass. In the previous year, with ten horses entered at the Spokane Inter-States Fair, Calgary exhibitors brought away thirty-nine prizes and two championships. Both championships were secured by Alberta ponies, which took ribbons in practically every event in which they were entered.

In January last a polo pony expert from New York purchased thirty-seven ponies from D. B. Jenkinson, a Cochrane, Alberta, rancher, who paid $18,000 for them. The ponies were all raised in Alberta from thoroughbred sires, and were fully trained for their purpose. The purchaser, who shipped them through to Virginia, stated that they constituted the finest lot of ponies he had ever seen raised on one farm. They were first drawn from the open ranges of Southern Alberta to the polo fields of the Eastern States.

This may be, to many people, a new phase of Western Canadian life, but it is one which has been in existence for many years. Though the movement is one of relatively small volume it is a constant one, and periodically numbers of them are gathered from Alberta's ranges to the Eastern States and elsewhere. In the days when the ranches flourished in Southern Alberta, there were six polo teams in that territory made up solely by ranchers, and these utilized exclusively native-bred ponies.

The foundation of the polo pony and light horse of Western Canada has been the native Cayuse, the same animal which constituted the first friend of the rancher and cowboy—the cow pony. The natural qualities which made him invaluable on the ranges, his lightness, stamina, and rapidity in turning, were exactly what was required for polo playing. The introduction of thoroughbred sires imparted greater speed and blood and produced from the wild ponies of the ranges, some of the continents best polo ponies, animals highly prized and valued and in great demand. Similarly some of the finest hunters and riding horses have been produced from these little Western Canadian horses.

Western Canada is one of the areas where the era of the light horse has not yet passed, where he still has a place in the economic life of the territory. The popularity of mechanical transport has not yet put an end to his utilitarian value, and even should this come to pass, which is doubtful, he will always be there to supply the needs of horse-lovers of the continent. There is a constant importation of fine sires to raise the standard of these animals, and a direct stimulus to the breeding of these light animals was given by the Prince of Wales when he introduced into Southern Alberta some of the finest thoroughbred horses it has ever seen as well as his handy little Dartmoor ponies, which the west had never before known.

Poultry Notes

Feeding Fowl With Grain Properly Treated For Smut

Experiments have been carried out by the Animal Pathologist at Ottawa, Mr. A. B. Wickware, to ascertain if there is any danger of feeding to fowl wheat, oats, or other grains that have been treated with formaldehyde solution for the prevention of smut. The result proves that there is little or no danger in so feeding fowls when the grain has been treated according to the standard method advocated by the Dominion Department of Agriculture. The usual method of treating seed grain is to immerse it in a 1 in 400 solution of formaldehyde for a period of five minutes, after which the grain is allowed to drain for thirty minutes and then spread out in a thin layer to dry. No ill-effects with the dry grain were noted in the experiments either with cockerels three months old or fourteen weeks old, although the latter had the scratch fed soaked for two hours in a double strength of 1 in 200 solution of formaldehyde before it was allowed to drain and spread out to dry. In the third experiment, cockerels four months old, although previously starved for 18 hours, showed little taste for the grain fed to them moist, but when a change was made to dried grain they ate a fair amount at each feeding with no bad effects.

Paris Dreads Traffic Jam

Has Only 30,000 Cars and Room For 200,000

Parisians are much disturbed by the increasing traffic danger from their 30,000 automobiles, which is only one machine to each 100 persons. But they are being given scant comfort by Andre Citroen, France's Henry Ford, who is just back from the United States.

"Paris," says M. Citroen, "easily can accommodate 200,000 cars. The streets are less dangerous than they were during the horse age, and it will be fifty years before Paris is thronged with automobiles as new York and other big American cities are now."

A middle-aged woman once told us that her husband had never spoken a cross word to her. Later we discovered that she had never had a husband.

How a man does hate to exchange good money for a receipted bill!

TO TOUR AGRICULTURAL CANADA

Four English boy farmers photographed aboard the Canadian Pacific steamer "Montcalm" prior to sailing from England.

It is very much to be doubted if four happier boys ever arrived in Canada than Clifford White, Gordon Salter, Joseph Murray and Leonard Grimmer, recent passengers on the Canadian Pacific steamship Montcalm. Singular opportunity has come to these boys, whose lives have been largely circumvented by their small villages in England, to cross the Atlantic, to see the wonders of Canada and her modes of agriculture and, having seen and learned, to use their knowledge to the advantage of boys other than themselves.

Some time ago the London Daily Mail organized a movement known as the "Young Farmer's Clubs of Great Britain," along similar lines to those operated in Canada and the United States for the purpose of encouraging boys in specialised farming. Pig clubs, calf clubs, poultry clubs and a host of other clubs were formed in almost every farming community in the British Isles and various competitions brought about much enthusiasm among the young farmers.

The idea was conceived of promoting a spirit of emulation and competition between the agricultural students of the Motherland and Canada, and giving those of England a more comprehensive understanding of farming conditions overseas. E. W. Beatty, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, who is an active worker among boys was approached, and through his generosity it was made possible for these four boys, prize winners among all the boys' agricultural clubs of Great Britain, to come to Canada, tour the Dominion and take a full summer course at an Alberta agricultural college.

The benefits which may follow in the wake of their visit are manifold. Upon their return to England the diaries which they are keeping will be edited and published by the Daily Mail and various farm journals, and the minds of other boys in the various clubs will no doubt be turned to the advantages Canada has to offer. An immigration flow of such a class, even eventually, should be from Canada's standpoint, the most valuable and profitable.

Even if you are reasonably sure of going to heaven, you should take out insurance against going elsewhere.

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Ed. L. Stone, Editor and Prop

THURSDAY, JULY 5, 1923.

NOT MUCH CHANGE.

During the past few years we have heard a great deal about a great change for the better taking possession of the people generally. This change of heart, we were led to believe, was also finding its way under the skin of politicians and political parties. With the coming into power at Ottawa of a great party whose leader, when in opposition, was strong on fault finding and equally strong on promises for improvement in the ethics of statesmanship and government, the public naturally looked forward to a wiping out of the objectional features of the old party politics and to the dawn of a new era when something in keeping with the advanced ideas of fairness in government would eminate from Ottawa.

The federal by-election held in North Essex recently, however, shows that so far as politicians and political parties are concerned, there is not yet much improvement .On that occasion the government candidate had posters circulated through his constituency, stating in effect: "Vote for me and get $86,000 for a dock and $25, 000 for a breakwater." The inference was if you don't vote for me you can't get either. This is bribery pure and simple. That candidate might just as well have gone out on the street and offered to buy votes for $5.00 each. If a drydock and breakwater were necessary in some parts of that constituency in order to develop that district they should have had it no matter who was elected. If they were not necessary then they should not be promised under any consideration.

Our readers will no doubt remember the great howl that went up from some supporters of this same political party in Moose Jaw not long ago, because a Progressive member elect made a donation out of his own pocket to a band which joined in celebrating his election. Our readers will also remember that for this "crime" the Progressive member referred to was unseated. It should also be remembered that the donation was made after the Moose Jaw electors had cast their votes and had elected the Proyressive candidate. By no stretch of imagination could the donation be construed as a bribe; nor could it in any way be said to have had any effect on the election. Yet the donation to a band for services rendered after the election was over was branded as a crime against the election act and the donor unseated.The amount involved was, if our memory serves us rightly, $5.00. Down in Essex county the government candidate says in effect in his posters before the election: "I want to buy your votes. Elect me and I'll see that the government spends $11-1,000 in this constituency. If you don't elect me, you'll not get the dock or the breakwater."

Which of the two candidates think you, committed the greatest crime? Yet it is dollars to doughnuts that nothing will be done in protest against North Essex bribery and its member will flourish as the hero of a well fought battle and a great statesman. Is it any wonder there is such a dissatisfied feeling throughout the country.

Since a Commission has been appointed to investigate market conditions it is hard to understand why arrangements were not made to have a sitting of this commission at some point in this part of the province. The itenery shown that meetings have been arranged in several small out of the way places in other sections of the province, while Medicine Hat, one of the few cities in Alberta has been passed up. This is indeed passing strange, especially in view of the fact that Medicine Hat is now one of the most important milling centres in the province. Mr. Smith, member for Redcliff in the local legislature, has noticed this oversight and has brought the matter to the attention of the Commissioners. He has secured the assurance of the chairman that if at all possible a sitting will be held some place in this district on the return of the Commission from the Pacific coast.

Miss Agnes McPhail, progressive member for South Grey, introduced a motion in the federal house calling for a reduction of $500 in the sessional indemnity. Mr. Leader of Portage la Prairie seconded the motion and they were the only two who voted for it. Reducing ones own salary is not a very popular passtime these days. Anyway it look to us as though the framers of the motion were just indulging in a little grandstand play to get some cheap advertising. The same thing happened in the Alberta legislature when two opposition members introduced a similar motion. The grandstand play was more glaring, however, in Edmonton as the principals delayed action until they knew their motion would be declared out of order.

CHURCH UNION

No great reform, no big movement but has encountered violent opposition. The decision of the minority to maintain the identity of the Presbyterian church in Canada, against the overwhelming majority which voted in favor of the church union at the general assembly at Port Arthur, is but a struggle for progress over prejudice.
—Swift Current Herald.

Motherwell Wants Made Over Butter

"Renovated butter versus oleomargarine" was the subject of debate in the house of commons Friday afternoon in connection with the resolution of W. R. Motherwell, minister of agriculture, to amend the Dairy act. The resolution which proposed to allow the importation, manufacturing and sale of renovated butter in Canada, aroused much opposition and after two hours debate the minister proposed that it be laid over, at the same time intimating that he was willing to consider amendments.

S. F. Tolmie, ex-minister of agriculture, led the opposition to the bill while W. F. Carroll, Liberal, Cape Breton South, who moved the resolution favoring the sale of oleo, joined in warmly.

"The minister is creating a new industry," said Mr. Carroll, "we used to have people going about crying 'old rags and bottles.' Now we will have them coming about your back yards crying 'dirty butter, dirty butter.'"

Mr. Motherwell defended renovated butter as a resolution of the problem of " a cheap spread on bread," and defined it as "about half way between creamery butter and oleomargarine."

The Performance Of Grain Crops

(Experimental Farms Note)

Investigation shows that many farmers do not sow varieties or combinations of different kinds which are best suited to their farms. Some even do not know the name or the performance record of the variety they are using. A closer observation of the growing crops than these now enjoy on some farms would often lead the farmer to doubt the value of the variety he is growing and to subject it to a critical investigation. He would arrange to have it tested out in comparison with other sorts either at his nearest Experimental Station or on his own farm.

What should the Farmer watch for?

"The factors which determine yields, apart from soil fertility and physical conditions, are strength of straw, date of maturity, resistance to rust, degree of tillering and of shattering, and percentage of hull and of double kernel in the case of oats. The difference between varieties in regard to these practical characters is often very marked, but unless one be careful, he may be misled by appearances. For instance, many farmers are growing oats which appear to be large and plump and apparently superior to other less attractive sorts. Were they to make a close examination of a few kernels, however, they might find that the plumpness of the former was due to an unduly thick hull which is without value for feeding purposes. Similarly, one might form an incorrect judgment of a variety on the basis of type of head. Thus a side or "mane" or

Spread Of Co-Operation Necessary For Success Of Western Farming Industry

The meeting of delegates representing the Co-operative Associations of Saskatchewan held in this city last week was significant of the new trend of thought among the farmers of not only this province but of all Western Canada, says the Regina Leader. A generation ago little was heard of co-operation in this country. What was emphasized then and what a certain school of thought still insists upon emphasizing is individualism all along the line. The arguments that are brought to the support of the individualistic creed are plausible; but when it comes down to the hard facts of competition between producers and consumers, with middlemen thrown in, co-operation is coming to be recognized by progressive farmers as their salvation. Co-operative marketing of farm produce is merely the application to the business of farming of the marketing principle which manufacturers have have employed since the factory system became a part of the industrial organization of modern society.

Within the last few years there has taken place in Western Canada a great, and we believe a healthy, development of co-operative action by producers to obtain for themselves a fairer share of the price which their produce brings from consumers. As has been the case in the Western states, a certain percentage of the co-operative undertakings started in Western Canada has proved successful. This has been the result to no small extent of the failure of those in charge of them to conduct them on sound business lines. There is only one way to do business; and that is to do it in a businesslike way. There is no royal road to success in trade—even for co-operative undertakings. As time goes on the mistakes of the past are being remedied or avoided and co-operation is finding itself on a firmer and surer foundation. Already Western Canada can point with pride to a number of great co-operative marketing organizations whose success demonstrates that there is no inherent reason why other organizations created and conducted along similar lines cannot be equally successful.

The steady progress which co-operation is making is a sign that the farmers are turning more and more from the expectation of external assistance to solve their problems to an effort to solve these problems by themselves. This in itself is an indication of a healthy frame of mind among a class of the population which has just been passing through a period of adversity that put its morale to a severe test. The attempt of a few of their leaders to convince the farmers that all of their troubles lay in Ottawa and could be removed only by political action has largely failed. The fact that probably nine-tenths of these "troubles" are removable only by the efforts of the farmers themselves has not been lost sight of by farsighted men on the land; and it is to men of that sort that credit must be given for the progress which co-operation is making in this and neighboring provinces.

While there are certain handicaps to the successful prosecution of the farming industry in this part of the country at this time which can only be removed by legislative action, they are comparatively few. The greatest handicap under which the farmers are working at the present time and have been working for the past two years, is the exorbitant spread between the prices which they obtain for their produce and the prices which they have to pay for the things they are compelled to buy. This is largely the result of the after-war price deflation, which struck agriculture first. The readjustment of prices to normal levels cannot be forced or greatly influenced by government action. Generally speaking this readjustment must be allowed to take its time. What the farmers can do to better their conditions is to reduce the cost of production; and by associating in considerable bodies to market their produce lessen the cost of marketing. Quality production linked with quantity marketing through co-operation will vastly improve the average farmer's condition in these difficult times and leave him on a firmer foundation when economic conditions generally become normal again. The farmer has been an individualist already too long. Co-operation properly applied will make a business man out of him. When farming comes to be conducted on businesslike lines it is likely to pay a good deal better than it has in the past.

Goldfield, Nevada, once fostered a population of 10,000, but a dearth of gold reduced it to a bare 1,000.

Discard Paper Wheel For Pullman Cars

Test Shows That Steel Renders Much Better Satisfaction

The paper car wheel that intrigued the imagination of America years ago, and which once served on every Pullman car, is now only a memory, according to The Pullman News, says an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago.

The steel wheel has succeeded the paper cored wheel in every instance.

The public's idea, back in 1830, that the paper wheel's superiority was that the paper centre would not be susceptible to the expanding and contracting influences of heat and cold was a misapprehension, as the real reason for its value lay in the deadening of sound under passenger cars, particularly Pullmans. It was successful for twenty-five years and then the all-steel wheel came to take its place until today there is not a paper cored wheel on any Pullman car, according to The News.

In manufacturing the paper wheel, common strawboard paper, such as butchers formerly used to wrap meat in, was needed. At first sixteen sheets were placed together, dampened, pressed and baked. Three sections, of forty-eight sheets, were then pressed together and dried for from thirty to ninety days in a kiln. The final process was to take four sections of forty-eight sheets, or 192, and press them together. This made up the block from which the wheel was made and it was allowed to dry in the kiln for six months.

All that then remained was to turn this block on a lathe until it attained the desired spherical form. This paper centre would be incased in a steel tire and sides, the latter being clamped together. A thirty-eight-inch wheel with a three-inch tire weighed about 1,070.

Good Strawberry Crop

Good Average Crop Expected In Canada This Year

A survey of the strawberry crop prospects has just been completed by the fruit branch of the department of agriculture, and, from information available, it appears that there will be good average crops in the berry strawberry-producing districts, both in British Columbia and Ontario. The acreage planted to strawberries this year is considerably larger than last year and, with favorable weather conditions, the producers should be able to supply all the demands of the consumers.

Alberta Farmers Will Raise Corn

Ten Times More Corn Sown This Year Than the Previous Season

"For every acre of corn that was sown on Alberta lands last year, ten is being sown this year. More cream separators have been sold this year than for the same period last year." These statements are made by heads of large implement and machinery firms in Edmonton and Calgary. New farm machinery is being purchased by farmers in fair quantities, especially corn implements and listers which are gaining popularity over cultivators as being more adapted in drier areas.

The modern girls know what to do with the needle. It should be changed after each record.—Topeka Capitol.

The Marketing Problem

Lack of Organization Responsible For High Costs

The problem of marketing is one upon which the future welfare of the Alberta farmer greatly depends. In past years the governments have confined their attention for the most part to production, allowing the marketing to look after itself. The Alberta Government has made a good start in a modest manner, by investigating the problem of marketing.

A contributor in the New York Times estimates that the farmer is getting only one-third of the amount which the consumer pays for his produce. He quotes one senator who says that the farmer gets not more than 25 per cent., another estimates that the farmer's share is 34 per cent. and still another places the estimate at 35 per cent.

Last year the farmer sold his apples in one state for $3 a barrel. The same apples were sold from $15 to $25 a barrel.

An analysis of the United States census shows that there is a farm population of 33,500,000. There is a population of dealers in food of 19,000,000. In other words, there is one dealer for every farm and three-quarters.

One food dealer should be able to handle the produce of more than one and threequarters farmers. If shows a lack of organization, which is responsible for the high cost of marketing.

Conditions in United States are not very different from conditions in Alberta. The problem of marketing is the big one.—The Calgary Albertan.

Perils Of Aviation

Occurrences Reported in Which Aviators Had to Deal With Eagles

Through striking a vulture a British aeroplane had to make a forced landing at Bardoni, on the N.W. Indian frontier. The incident, though strange, is not without a precedent. In the early days of flying a legend grew up that the daring French pilot Vedrine had had a fierce battle with an eagle in the Pyrenees. This was never authenticated, but in 1920 the Swiss airman Cartier reported that while flying 5,000 ft. above the Alps he was attacked by a large eagle and had to abandon his flight. British pilots who delivered aeroplanes to the Spanish Government in 1921 reported encounters—but not fights—with eagles above the Pyrenees. In April, 1922, Lieut. R. C. Sanderson, of the U.S. Marine Corps, was flying near Quantico, Virginia, when an eagle struck a wire brace of the machine with such force as to break both the brace and its own neck.

Dominion Finances

The results of the Dominion finances in the fiscal year 1922-23, as disclosed in the budget speech, present as follows: Revenues, $302,619,000; ordinary expenditures, $231,780,000; capital expenditures, $14,550,000; adjustment of war claims, $6,700,000; cost of loan flotations, $3,950,000; apparent surplus, $37,589,000; counterbalanced by advances of $98,250,000 to National Railways and Government Merchant Marine.

Price of Aluminum

Aluminum is quite a familiar substance in our kitchens nowadays. It was discovered by a chemist and made into utensils in Germany at a cost of $90 a pound. At this price it was of little value to the public. But then came the scientific work carried on by Hall and Heroult in the laboratory. Today aluminum costs twenty-two cents a pound and is manufactured among other places at Niagara and Shawinigan Falls.

WESTERN EDITORS

S. G. Soper and daughter. Mr. Soper is Editor and Proprietor of The Star-Standard, Arcola, Sask.

The Tent Caterpillar

Methods Recommended to Cope With This Pest

A serious outbreak of the forest tent caterpillar is looked for this season in the southern portions of the prairie provinces, according to the Dominion Entomologist, Mr. Arthur Gibson. Mr. Gibson states that the caterpillars are now hatching out in great numbers. Defoliation of the poplar is certain to follow in many districts unless prompt remedial measures are adopted.

To control the caterpillars on shade trees and shelter belts, spray immediately with lead arsenate, and band the trees with tree tangle foot, or some substance to prevent reinfestation. The spray formula is lead arsenate paste at the rate of 2½ to 3 pounds to 40 gallons of water, adding 1½ pounds of dissolved soap. The infested foliage should be thoroughly covered with the mixture, which should be used in the form of a fine spray, at full pressure of the pump.

For spraying a considerable number of trees, a barrel pump equipped with extension rod and nozzle is necessary. For a smaller number of trees a ten or a five gallon pump will do, while for small trees a bucket pump will answer. If the spraying is immediately followed by a heavy rain, a second application will be necessary.

To prevent reinfestation and to prevent fresh infestation by wandering caterpillars, the trees should be banded with "tree-tanglefoot" after spraying. All uninfested trees in the neighborhood of an outbreak should be so banded. Tree tanglefoot may be obtained from dealers in insecticides. Resin and castor oil in equal portions, boiled together, makes a fair substitute. Other banding substitutes are sticky paper, axle grease, tar and cotton batting. The band should be four inches wide and about five feet from the ground.

Hours To Long

First Loafer.—I hear all the men have gone on a strike.

Second Loafer.—What have they struck for?

"Shorter hours."

"Lack to 'em. I allus did say that sixty minutes was too long for an hour."—Pitt Panther.

Keep honey in the dark if you want to prevent it from granulating.

Strong Argument In Favor Of Increasing The Efficiency Of Great Britain's Air Fleets

France Recovering From War

Remarkable Progress Made in Reconstruction of Devastated Areas

Remarkable progress is being made in the reconstruction of the devastated area in France, as shown by the official figures. Of 741,993 buildings, wholly or partially destroyed during the war in the ten devastated departments, 278,834 had been rebuilt by January, 1921. This number had risen to 335,389 in 1922, and by January 1 last, 355,977 buildings had been rebuilt, or more than 70 per cent. of the total destroyed.

Of 1,952,479 hectares (about 4,800,000 acres) of devastated fields, 1,698,290 hectares (about 4,240,000 acres) were again under cultivation by January last.

Recovery of industry has also been striking. Of 22,800 factories destroyed, 18,691 have been rebuilt, and 1,351 new factories make a total of 19,442. Reconstruction work has been limited to strictly necessary and well built factories with high chimneys, and these may now be seen in the midst of temporary wooden huts which are still accommodating workers.

The roadways in many parts of the late war zone are still mere tracks rendered uneven by shell holes which have been imperfectly filled in with bricks from the ruins. Of 58,697 kilometres (36,700 miles) of roadway that needed remaking, just over half have been made good.

Trains are now running normally throughout the devastated regions. Of the estimated one hundred and two billion francs required for reconstruction, France has already advanced twenty-three billions and Germany has paid four billions.

Million Pounds of Wool

Saskatchewan Co-operative Wool Growers' Expect to Handle Million Pounds of Wool This Season

Contracts involving more than 21,000 sheep in Saskatchewan and Manitoba have been received to date by the Saskatchewan Co-operative Wool Growers. In all, about 325 contracts have been received from sheep breeders, an estimated 170,000 pounds of wool. This is in excess by several thousand pounds of the amount of contracts filled with the concern up to the first of June, 1922.

W. W. Thomson, Manager of the Organization, stated it was expected the amount of wool handled in the present season would be in the vicinity of one million pounds. Many breeders did not file contracts until late in the season, just before shearing. This was particularly true of those who operated on a large scale.

A Wise Decision

"What makes papa so cross?" inquired his little daughter.

"We must be very patient and kind with poor papa," replied her mother. "He is suffering very much with that sciatic nerve."

The little one was thoughtful for a moment, then she solemnly remarked, "Mamma, when I grow up I will never marry a man with a sciatic nerve."

Itinerant

"In time of trial," said the preacher, "what brings us the greatest comfort?"

"An acquittal," responded a person who should never have been admitted.—Chaparral.

Air warfare will be more dreadful and effective in the next war than the last, writes Lord Montagu of Beaulieu in an article in the London Times, in which he emphatically advocates the enlargement of Britain's air fleets.

Larger and much more powerful bombs will be used, he states, and they will be capable of not only wrecking houses, but government buildings, bridges, munition factories and thoroughfares as well. There will be another type of bomb dropped which will release a large amount of highly compressed gas deadly to human life. "Imagine," he writes, "what would happen when one of these bombs is exploded in the centre of a big city like London at night, with the gas filling the streets and leaking through every crevice in windows and doors, asphyxiating people in their beds, and rendering whole areas impassable until the morning wind or some other agent had driven it away. The death roll would be far greater than anything that could be achieved by explosives or incendiary bombs."

But Lord Montagu conceives an even more horrible possibility that may be brought into use in the next war, which, for want of a better name might be called the "disease bomb." When it explodes it will release into a community myriads of pestilential germs, capable of striking down the inhabitants of a whole town with the worst maladies known to the human race. Another awful inquiline of our reputed civilisation is the "poison bomb," which is dropped from a plane so that it will explode over water reservoirs, scattering down over the surfaces of the latter, germs and powders that would mean death to all depending on such sources for their drinking supplies. It is all very well to talk about rules of warfare in peace time, he says, but nations fly to the heat of conflict become conscienceless. He concludes:

These are horrible possibilities, and, indeed, probabilities, in the next air war. And the conveyance of comparatively large bodies of highly-trained special troops by air to vulnerable points behind the enemy's lines is another certainty in the future.

We should be indeed foolish as a nation if we turned aside from a consideration of our risks with a gesture of disbelief merely because we dislike to contemplate such ghastly possibilities. Some people argue that the League of Nations will forbid the use of such bombs. My reply is: Did the Hague convention prevent in 1914-1918, or could the League of Nations, even if it had existed then (admirable in theory and constitution as it is now) prevent in future the bombing of London, the use of gas on the fighting front, or an intensive submarine campaign against the mercantile marine?

History teaches us that when nations are angry they have no scruples. They will tear up treaties, infringe conventions, and defy international law. No pre-war agreements will restrain a nation sore at previous defeat fighting for revenge, or a nation with its back to the wall fighting for its life. The chances of an immediate war are, I hope, remote. But there is no certainty even about this. The horror of war, and the pressure of common funk may have their effect, stave off actual hostilities for a considerable time, and bring about an air convention, like the naval convention, between the chief powers of the world. But such a convention is at the moment a long way off. Would Russia or Germany now bind themselves as to any limitation in a kind of warfare which they think is going to be their most effective means of reaching and compelling a distant antagonist to fight a losing battle or surrender? Could France, with the constant threat of revenge for the allied victory of 1918, dare to reduce her air force at present?

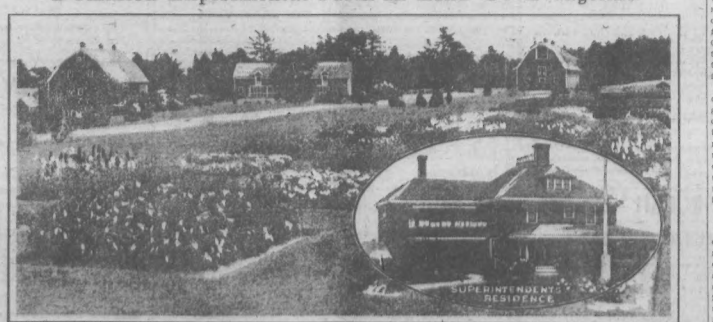
These are the facts. What is the country to do? We must increase gradually the inefficiency and power of our air forces. That is the only true insurance against the terrible risks of the future. Peace and immunity from air attacks can be purchased at a price. That price is the undoubted and known power of defending ourselves in the air. There is no other way.

Japanese Shop Has Rest Day

Hitherto all shops in Japan kept open seven days a week the year round, so that the employees have only a few days off at New Years and during the feast of the dead in summer. One of the leading shops in Osaka has now, however, adopted the plan of a weekly day of rest and has set an example that other stores are likely to follow.

The greatest known depth in the Pacific Ocean is 32,089 feet.

Dominion Experimental Farm In Land Of Evangeline



This picture of the Dominion Experimental Farm, near Kentville, N.S., is typical of the district. A fertile country, richly wooded, and in topography rolling back from the coastline in such a manner that from almost every height and knoll delightful views and panoramas present themselves. There is an old-world charm about the "Evangeline" country near which Kentville is situated, and each year it is becoming more popularly known to tourists, particularly to those of America to whom it was made known by Longfellow.

Interesting Local Items

Appropiate Dominion services were held in all the churches in town last Sunday.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. D. Kerr left on last Monday's train for Vancouver and other points on a holiday trip.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. Wes. Crook of Brooks, spent the wewek end in town the guest of Mr. and Mrs. F. Loxton.

* * *

C. E. Oakland is representing the local G. W. V. A. at the convention being held in Vancouver this week.

* * *

Edlie Mallard has taken over the jitney business formely run by J. Jackman, Eddie is using a new 1923 model Chevrolet to do business with.

* * *

The following will be the line-up for the senior football game tomorrow (Friday) night: Jones, Learmonth, Smith, Lakey, Kirkpatrick, Dutton, Pickering, Jorgensen, Robinson, Maskell, Womersly. . Reserves, Pickering and Hoover.

* * *

While in town the other day W. C. Smith, M. P. P., informed us that it was the intention of the government to fix up their share of the road between here and Medicine Hat. Tenders for the work are being asked for.

* * *

At the sports held in Medicine Hat last Wednesday, Lily McDermott won first prize and two second prizes, and Agnes McLachlan won two seconds and a third in the competitions for Scotch dancing. Gold and silver medals went the prizes.

* * *

Rev. J. W. Morrow of Medicine Hat, has written a book dealing with the early history of Medicine Hat and district. There are few men in the district who are better fitted than Mr. Morrow for compiling such a record. The book is written in his own inimitable style and it is rich with interesting incidents of the pioneer days in this district. It will be of especial interest to old timers. It should also be in the homes of all interested in the early history and development of the districts as it is probably the only official record in circulation. The book sells for 75c and copies may be secured at the Review office.

Redcliff senior soccer play a league game here aginst the Indians on Friday evening uly 16.

* * *

Mr. and Mrs. J. Jackman and family left this afternoon on a motor trip from here to California,where they will remain for a few months.

* * *

Miss Barbara Lydiatt, who has been attending school in Calgary, returned home last week for the summer holidays.

* * *

J. R. Reid and Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Reid motored over here last Sunday and spent Dominion Day in town the guests of Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Stone.

* * *

Burt Vanwert meet with a bad accident when at his work at the Brick and Coal yesterday when he fractured two of his ribs by falling on the wheel barrow which he was wheeling.

* * *

Redcliff lost out in the baseball game here last Saturday evening against Medicine Hat. The game was an interesting one for the spectators and both teams put up a fairly good article.

* * *

Rev. J. T. Fergusson, D. D. , Superintendent of Missions for Southern Alberta o fthe Presbyterian Church, paid unexpected visit last Sunday to Gordon Memorial Church and preached at the morning service.

* * *

Parents and scholars of Gordon Memorial sunday school will please note the change in the hour of the sunday school. Beginnin next Sunday July 8, the S. S. will meet at 12.15 and will continue meeting at that hour until the end of August.

* * *

A number of young people from Medicine Hat motored over here last Monday evening and sprung a surprise party on Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Stone as a house warming in their new home. The evening was spent in music, dancing and games of various kinds.

* * *

Robt. Hamilton with his daughter Inis and son Wm. motored over from their home at Three Hills, Alta., and spent a few days in town visiting old friends. Mrs. Hamilton is at present on a visit to her old home in Scotland. Mr. Hamilton is an old resident of Redcliff and his many friends here were glad to welcome him and his eildren once more. They left yesterday afternoon for their home.

Fourth Semi-Monthly Crop Report

Issued by the Department of Agriculture, Edmonton, Alberta, Friday, June 29th, 1923.

Throughout the entire province the condition of the growing crop continues to be uniformly good. There has been, since last report, a further generous supply of moisture in practically every section, some districts experiencing very heavy rainfalls. The precipitation for the month of June to date various sections of the province, has totalled all the way from two to eight inches.

During the past fortnight, cool weather has accompanied the rains, but the growth of the grain crops has been satisfactory. From thirty to fifty per cent of wheat is in the shot blade, with a stand of from 18 inches to two feet. Oats have attained a height of from 14 inches to 18 inches in some sections.

The hay crop will be rather light. Harvesting of alfalfa has begun in South. The rye crop is approaching the harvesting stage, but will be light.

Summerfallow is proceeding under very satisfactory conditions, and in some districts there is a big increase over last year.

Grasshoppers and cutworms are causing damage in some of the eastern and southern districts, also in the Grande Prairie district. While the general damage from these pests is slight, they are reported to be bad in some sections on scattered farms.

Slight damage form hail is reported from two or three districts chiefly in the South.

It is too early as yet to issue any final official estimate of the acreage in crop, since the census of farmers taken yearly by the provincial and dominion departments of agriculture is not yet complete. Preliminary reports indicate that the acreage in wheat will be slightly increased over that of last year, taking the province as a whole. The preliminary report of the census bureau of the dominion department places the wheat acreage in Alberta at 5,879,800 acres, an increase over last year's acreage of one and a half per cent. There has been a considerable increase in acreage of fodder crops, chiefly in the South.

Will Make Efforts To Sell Old Crop

Reports all over prairies to the Grain Exchange, milling companies and United Grain Growers continues to indicate 500,000,000 bushels wheat yield. Frantic efforts are being made by the holders of some 20,000,000 bushels of old wheat to get it out of the way before the certainty of a record crop knocks the bottom out of prices. Saskatchewan fields show the most flattering prospects, with Manitoba next and Alberta a good third. Sections that have never known favorable conditions this period all over the west report 10 days advanced, so rapid and favorable has growing conditions been. Mills inclined to reduce stock to absolute minimum before August 31, in viewof possible abnormal production and consequent low prices, but the United Grain Growers assert that if prices fall off below the 80 cent margin, a "hold your wheat" campaign will be certain to follow.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jardine of Lethbridge and ames, who is attending school in that city, spent last week end and the holiday in town visiting their parents, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Jardine. The visitors motored over and report the roads in spots are in very bad condition owing to the recent rains. Sections which the rain has not spoiled are like pavement.

Churches

ST. AMBROSE CHURCH

Rev. J. N. H. Mills, B.A.

Sixth Sunday after Trinity,. July8.

8.00 a.m., Holy Communion.

11.00 a.m., Matins and Sermon.

12.15 p.m., Sunday School.

3.00 p.m., Service at Alderson.

7.30 p.m., Choral evensong and Sermon.

Friday evening, 8.00 p.m., Choir practice.

No weekly night service next week.

* * *

GORDON MEMORIAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Rev. T. S. Paton, B.A., minister.

Services on Sunday July 8.

11 a.m., Text Prov. 14-14. "A Good Man shall be satisfied from himself."

12.15 p.m., Sunday School.

7.30 p.m., subject: "The Lost Axe-Head."

Thursday, 8 p.m., Choir practice.

Sunday School picnic, Wednesday, July 11. Will leave church for Hargreaves Park at 1 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE BRETHREN.

Services will be held on Sunday at the usual hours.

David Hollinger.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH

Celebration of Mass 2nd and 4th Sundays of each month at 8.30 a.m., by Rev. Father Fitzpatrick.

SALVATION ARMY

Services will be held regularly next Sunday. Sunday School 3 o'clock Salvation meeting 7.30. Midweek service every Wednesday at 8 o'clock. All services held in the Howard building Everybody welcome

The Salvation Army would be very grateful for donations of clothing or anything that could be made use of for relief purposes. Anyone desirous of helping please phone 69 and we will be glad to call. Thank you.

SERVICE AT RURAL POINTS.

Sunday services will be held at rural points in this district as follows:

Breezelawn at 11 a.m.

Bowell at 8 p.m.

At all three points the service will be held in the school house.

BIRTHS

PEARSON—In Redcliff, on Friday, June 29, 1923, to Mr. and Mrs. G. N. Pearson, a daughter.

* * *

PATTERSON—In Reidcliff, on Sunday, July 1, to Dr. and Mrs. Patterson, a daughter.

FOR SALE—Two wicker chairs, one a rocker, will sell for $7.00 each. Cost originally $18.00 each. Apply to H.J. Sissons.

* * *

FOR SALE—New potatoes. Apply to J. F. Jorgensen, near Pressed Brick Office. 1p

JULY CLEARANCE SALE on All Summer Goods

Boys Specials
New Shipment of
Boys' Suits
Belted with plain and Pleated Back
at $8.00 and $12.50

Boys Shirts
Sport and Plain
at 85c and $1.25

Boys Pants
with plain and governor fasteners
at $1.75 and $2.25
Boys Kahki Pants at 95c

Boys 75c Jazz Caps at 50c

Children's Hats
Clearance Sale
of all children's summer
Hats 1-2 price very special

Ladies' Hose
in cotton Lisle and Silk all sizes

MEN'S SUITS
A choice lot of fancy worsted and good tweed suits all sizes, **$32.00 values $25.00**
$35.00 values at $30.00
These are splendid quality.

Men's Boater Straw Hats
Out they go at **$1.95, $2.50**

Men's Tan Black Shoes
Up-to-date Slater shoes all sizes.

Good Work Shoes Canvas
Good Work Shoes at $3.95 and $4.50

Tennis Shoes, Canvas Shoes
for the whole family

Men's Combinations
Short and long sleeves wears well and feels better
at $1.25 and $1.50

Men's Hosiery
Light Lisle Silk finish, **50c**
Fancy Silk Hose colored
$1.00 and $1.25

Men's Shirts
Fine striped and plain, best makes at **$1.50 and $2.25**

Dry Goods
A full line of small wares, notions, embroideries, laces, braids etc.

Men's Work Pants and Work Shirts, Boy's Work Shirts and Work Pants
All Sizes.

HICKS TRADING COMPANY

A Real Knock Out! Up-to Date

INSURANCE

Reduced every year by dividends, we will pay a man 32 yrs. of age

$50.00 Per Month

If disabled from accident or illness; and in event of death we will pay your estate $6,300, payable at the rate of $35.00 per month for 15 years.

This new super select business man's contract has paid up insurance, cash value and extended insurance features after three years in force.

A BIG SELLER TODAY

Everyone is buying it. Get it while you can. Tomorrow may be too late.

See Either

C. D. SCOTT or L. G. COLWELL

LOCAL AGENTS

FOR LONDON LIFE INSURANCE CO.

PINEAPPLES FOR PRESERVING

We have been very fortunate in receiving a shipment of Pineapples. Those who wanted Pineapples for canning need not be disappointed after all, while they last we will sell these

THREE FOR A DOLLAR

New potatoes, locally grown, per lb. 7c
Fresh stlawberries today, per box 15c
New carrots and beets, per bunch 5c

Other fruits and vegetables in season.

S. E. GUST

PHONE 41 FREE DELIVERY

AMUSE-U THEATRE

FRI. and SAT.

JULY 6th and 7th

Special Six Reel Feature

Snow Blind

TWO REEL COMEDY

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